THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

LEE AT GETTYSBURG.

An Unpublished Chapter of War History.—Lee's Report of the Invasion of Pennsylvania and Battle of Gettysburg.

From the New York Times.

The forthcoming number of the *Historical Magazine* will contain a document of marked interest to all who concern themselves with the history of the late war. This document is Gen. Lee's full official report of the "invasion of Pennsylvania and the battle of Gettysburg." It has never before been published, and is the first authentic and complete manuscript of the commander of the rebel forces.

It was the habit of Lee to publish brief preliminary accounts of his military operations as speedily as possible after their occurrence, and subsequently, at his leisure, to prepare full official reports. Such a brief preliminary account of the great Pennsylvania campaign we find, was made public on the return of the Confederate army to Virginia, after that campaign. Lee, however, never found opportunity to write his complete and final report till the winter of 1866, when he, for the first time, had full leisure for the task. Having returned from Petersburg and Richmond in April, 1865, all the papers belonging to the various commands were buried in the archives of the Confederate empire, which was then crumbling to its fall. It was not to be supposed that the leader of the rebellion would permit the hands of the Union people to get possession of any of his documents, if he supposed, however, that the Confederacy could survive the storm of battle and the fortunes of war. Lee, therefore

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SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1869.

THE FAMILY QUESTION.

We hope our readers have availed themselves of the opportunity we have afforded them, of becoming acquainted with the profound views of Mr. George E. Clare on the great question of the Tariff. While treating this gentleman's essays we have always been prone to the thought that they were among the ablest and most readable that ever emanated from the capacity of what Mr. Lincoln called "the plain people" who fill the ranks of the masses and send men to Congress. The starting fact was an announcement by the official returns of last year, that the operatives of one hundred and seventy-seven millions worth of cotton were imported into this country at New York, nearly, if not quite, all of which, could be produced by our own labor, and on our own soil. Deducting from this sum what we have paid for exports, we find the grand total of balance of trade against us or against all our hundred and sixty-seven millionaires. Upon this state of the facts we offer a few self-manifest thoughts to our readers, especially that class of them who have not the opportunity to go deeply into the subject.

When a nation has once more reached a new year after year, it is plain to see that bankruptcy is inevitable. So it is with a nation, for a nation is but the aggregate of its individuals. The clamping of our iron works all over the country every now and then, throwing out of employment thousands of men in the dead of winter oftentimes, is owing to the fact that we cannot compete with the commerce on the other side of the Atlantic. What decides these invasions of starvation wages, while we give wages that enable one man to live and school thirteen children. An Englishman, whose son may become a President of the United States, is a very different person from a British subject, destined to eternal toil, and poverty, and ignorance. Our people must be intelligent to vote properly, and both parties must appreciate the need of the gain from intelligence. The dignity of American citizenship demands this, and it is this very generosity of our forefathers to the laboring classes which now faces with our prosperity.

We are a young nation compared with those of the old world, and like a young farmer who begins life in the forest, it is indispensable that we do our own work and develop our own resources. The young farmer builds his own cabin, makes woolen fingers to his door because he cannot afford to buy from one, makes and mends his own shoes because he would have to go in debt if he purchased them. He raises his own beef and pork, clothes himself in fabrics of his own growth and manufacture, sells of his crops not absolutely needed, and thus begins to make money.

It is precisely so with a young nation. Lord Bacon, in his history of Henry VII., has a passage in which he points out the policy of the latter in the matter of coin and bullion. The Earls of Congress, so that the Representative system of this chief Republic could see them constantly. He says: "Another statute was made in this reign prohibiting the bringing in of manufactures of silk wrought by itself, or mixed with any other thread. But it was not stuffs of whole piece, for that the realm had of late no manufacture in use at that time, but of knit silk, or because of silk as ribbons, laces, coifs, points, girdles, &c., which the people of England could then well skill to make." *This is one ground at a true principle*—That where foreign materials are but unprofitable, foreign manufactures should be prohibited. For that will either banish the superfluity or gain the manufacture." England has been legislating upon this principle for more than two hundred years, and has thereby brought her manufactures to the highest pitch of perfection, so that they can now undersell the whole world. This was the secret of her sympathy with Jay Cooke and the rebels. The South had no manufactures, but only furnished the raw material. The British cheered on the rebellion, giving it aid and comfort on all kinds, with the expectation and understanding, that if successful, she would be the workshop for the new nation, and for such its people with all manufactured articles, as she fore the people of Canada.

Now we, just beginning our career as a nation, find that we have the power, within our own limits, to produce everything that any other nation has, with the single exception of tea, which is a luxury. Ought we not, then, to develope our own resources and thus become entirely independent? This is to be done by imitating the policy of England when she was in our condition, and prohibiting by an impost duty all articles that can be produced here. Take for instance, the article of iron, the consumption of which is another index to civilization. We have in the United States more iron ore, more coal and limestone than is to be found in all the world besides. Yet our railroads have generally been laid with English iron, which can be imported cheaper than we can make it, for the reason we have already given. Now suppose we had a prohibitory tariff which would exclude English rails entirely, the first effect would be to encourage our capitalists to erect furnaces and rolling mills, because they would be sure to make money. But if this were the sole effect the free trader would be right in opposing a policy which made the manufacturer alone wealthy. The next effect, therefore, would be to create a market around the iron works for all goods of the merchant, and especially all agricultural productions. When the industrious farmer thrives, you may depend on it that all the other trades and professions will thrive also. As soon as competition increases, iron comes down in value, and he who is the best and most economical manager, and makes the best article, will command the market.

The people of the West have been guilty of the stupendous folly of sending their farm produce a thousand miles to the sea board, paying heavy freight, there exchanging it for manufactured articles, and then bringing home paying more freight, instead of building up factories of all kinds of their own, and saving freight both ways, while they would create the best market for all they raise from the soil in the shape of grain, vegetables, etc. Hence their Congressmen, who are chiefly lawyers, and whose attention never has been turned to the subject of political economy, bias in favor of free trade. We know, and mourn over, the different views taken by Congressmen on this subject of the tariff, but we still insist that one view is right and the other wrong. And the only way to settle the question is for both disputants to begin at the same premises and by reasoning logically they will come to the same conclusions.

As in the survey of lands there are points called landmarks, between which, if sensible lines are run, all conflicting claims may be settled amicably, so, in the matter of protective and prohibitory duties as against free trade, there are a few great principles which, understood and accepted, will end forever the petty quibbles about national policy. If it be wise and right for a young nation, while its infant energies are growing into manhood, to encourage home industry, then it is wise in a young nation to defend, for a nation is only an incorporated mass of individuals. We now can compete with all the world in locomotive engines and agricultural implements and some other articles, but in most other manufactured articles, owing to our infancy, and the causes above mentioned we must legislate that will make us independent. It is good policy for a man so to manage his affairs as to be independent, and not get his leaf under any other man's arm who may run off with it, so it is with a young nation. And, as it would be the harbinger of ruin for a farmer to purchase wheat and corn, and last them to his barn, over fields that should be waving with his own harvests, so for a nation to haul railroad iron from the sea board, over hills filled with iron ore, coal and limestone, the fact is an index pointing, either to the stupidity of the legislators, or the way to national ruin.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE.

Some thousands of able bodied men are on their way to Washington, or are already there, all intent on procuring an office. Persons who have adopted this course seem to have left out of view one or two points in the matter that are likely to be important, if not controlling. GRANT appreciates, we may safely conclude, more than he has kept in good faith, not in form merely, but, so far as possible, to the very letter. To the work of retrenchment, economy, the faithful collection of the revenue and payment of the public debt, he has said he will at once and steadily devote himself. Success will necessarily depend on who fill the offices, especially those offices connected with the revenue. There must be deliberation. A sweeping change at once is the last thing that a reasonable man should expect. Changes will be made only where and so fast as they can be justified. As much the case as we can be taken as to the formal necessary to make certain that the offices will be given to capable and faithful men only. General GRANT has already manifested how little importance he attaches to the popular methods in obtaining names to the petitions of applicants, and he has given the world an abundance of proof that he is not likely in anything to tread the beaten path. He has even said that those who come to Washington for offices are likely enough the last who should receive them. We can well understand that he will decide between candidates for reasons not heretofore much taken into the account, especially in connection with the revenue. Experience has taught something in this regard. We have seen men induced and appointed as perfectly honest and capable, pervading the revenue to be cheated by yielding to influence surrounding them. A strong party man frequently finds it difficult to resist the pressure brought in behalf of a delinquent by party leaders. Office degrees and leaders are too frequently moved by a strong bond of sympathy, although acknowledging the necessity of taking care of their friends and doing nothing to injure the party. Men likely to listen to appeals of this character, or fail a hair's breadth below the true line of duty in accepting bonds for them, should, and we trust will be, discriminated against. In both modes of instances the revenue has suffered from not doing this. Here, we conclude, will be the point of inquiry, and this, in many cases, will take time. No doubt a vast majority of those who have gone to plead their own cases and organize a pressure in their own behalf, are fair men, according to the ordinary rules of judging applicants; but it is the rule that has permitted the revenue to be robbed so fearfully, and is not likely to be adopted by the GRANT Administration. There must be something better—an earnest seeking after men possessing the intelligence to understand their duties and the fidelity to perform them, under any amount of pressure acquiring them to be blind or influencing towards personal friends and party associates. Whoever studies for a moment the new President's character and declarations, will not be at a loss as to the general, or what recommendations will avail most in procuring an office.

THE CHASSE.

This day will see one administration out and another begin—a transition from dark and storm to sunlight and peace, from fraud and peculation to honor and honesty. It would be difficult to name two men differing more widely than the incoming and outgoing Presidents. It is unnecessary to trace the points of difference. The public mind has long dwelt upon them, and has come to associate with the one the idea of honesty, and with the other that of fraud. Coming as a new era in the country's history, fidelity to every duty taking the place of recklessness will produce good results, then is it reasonable to expect that this day we take a new departure for prosperity and greatness.

We may safely assume that the ruling will, and the many great qualities which characterized Grant from his entrance into his military career and enabled him to terminate the rebellion at Appomattox, and the discretion and practical wisdom manifested by him in connection with public affairs since the war terminated, will be evinced in his conduct as President. It is not too much to expect that his administration will afford a contrast with that of its predecessor equally as remarkable as the contrast afforded in their respective personal, sentimental, sympathies and practical characteristics. Order will reign where hitherto chaos ruled. Duty, not egotism, will be the controlling motive. Personal ambition will give place to public sentiment. With a President inflexibly determined to right, who places the public welfare before personal and party advancement, who has expected given the highest proof of devotion to the Government, who is known himself, and will exact honesty of others, it is not difficult to determine what the future has in store for us.

We cannot overlook as it has not done since the questions arose which we canvassed, and the marginal comments to the day will be witnessed by a concourse of unprecedented numbers. With nothing to interest it, the general public—and, we say it emphatically, the Cabinets, Congress, &c., begins to be impressed that in some important respects the south has been on the wrong track. No one has occupied a more prominent position in the great conspiracy, than Jefferson Davis. What is the opening Pronouncement? It is expected that the President will nominate his Cabinet to-day (Friday).

FRANCE AND THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM.

Simultaneously with the renewal of the free trade discussion by the cotton factors of Lancashire, England, we are apprised of the agitation of the question by the manufacturers of Rouen, France. Rouen formerly was one of the foremost cities in the manufacture of cotton and silk fabrics. English competition, however, compelled the manufacturers of Normandy to close their establishments. Napoleon III. was appealed to, and the evil effects of the commercial treaty with England, designed as Sir Morland once pointed out to him. He promised protection to trade, capital and labor, but he forgot his promise. The duties which were, relying upon these promises, expended vast sums of money in improved machinery and first-class material. They succeeded in vastly improving their productions, but now, at the end of eight years, send up a petition for protection. A number of the largest establishments are lying idle, while others have partially suspended operations,—a condition of affairs worse, if anything, than the complete stoppage of the works. A correspondent alluding to the state of affairs in Normandy, says:

> "One of the most serious questions for the manufacturers of Normandy, whose spinning and weaving mills have been closed for months, and if there were not a sudden change in the commercial treaties with England, must remain closed for years, is what to do with their machinery, which has become useless. Many of the mills which have been erected in the last few years have been built expressly for the machinery they contain, and the machinery was made to suit the buildings. Now that the mills are closed, the machinery is of no use, and the question is, what to do with it. Many of the manufacturers have sold their machinery for old iron, and have pulled down the buildings in which it was placed, and have converted the ground on which they stood into gardens. Others have let their mills to agriculturists, who have converted the ground floors into stables and granaries, and the upper floors into lofts for the storage of hay and straw. Others, again, have let their mills to dyers, who have converted the ground floors into dye houses, and the upper floors into drying rooms. Others, again, have let their mills to bleachers, who have converted the ground floors into bleaching rooms

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EXTRA!

GENERAL GRANT'S INAUGURAL

Congress met in Extra Session. Four millage having returned on to the office of President of the United States, I have, in conformity with the constitution of our country, called you together to receive such communication, and with the determination to do the best of my ability all that is required of me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but I rely upon the support of the people. The office has been conferred upon me unsought. I commence it unembarrassed, having to it a concession from none and pledges to none. I shall, therefore, be free to act when the time for action arrives. All my appointments affecting the public service will be made with a view to the greatest efficiency in the administration of the Government, and when I think it desirable, will make changes. The selection of my Cabinet advisers, and other appointments, will be announced to the Senate for their constitutional action as fast as their names can be determined upon. The members of the Cabinet will be the first persons to be called to my counsels. They will be expected to act as the organs of the Executive Department of the Government in the conduct of its business, and to be responsible for it. I will not, however, shrink from the responsibility which belongs to me, either in the selection of my agents or in the conduct of affairs in general, but will bear myself, as far as my ability will enable me, so as to carry out the will of the people, as expressed in the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof. I shall look to the heads of the Departments for information as to the condition of affairs in their respective Departments, and for estimates of the appropriations required for the service of the next fiscal year. I shall, in my annual message to Congress, present in detail the condition of the Government, and will then recommend such measures as may seem to me necessary to secure the repeal of defective laws, the amendment of such as require modification, and the enactment of such as are necessary to the best interests of the country. I shall, from time to time, inform Congress of such matters as may seem to me to require consideration, and shall endeavor to discharge my duties in such a manner as to merit the approval of my countrymen.

In conclusion, I deem it proper to say that while the Executive will cheerfully co-operate with Congress in all measures for the public good, it will be my endeavor to avoid all semblance of encroachment upon the powers of the co-ordinate branches of the Government. I will, however, resist any attempt to absorb the powers properly belonging to the Executive, as I will any encroachment upon my own powers. The framers of our Constitution wisely made the Executive co-ordinate with the Legislative branch of the Government, and made each dependent upon the other for certain powers necessary to the complete exercise of the functions appertaining to each. The Executive power is vested in a President, who is made commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, and who is charged with the faithful execution of the laws. He is provided with the veto power as a means of defending himself against hasty and improper legislation. He is made dependent upon the Legislative branch for appropriations for the support of the Government, for the pay of the Army and Navy, and for the appointment of officers to execute the laws. Fortunately for the harmony and prosperity of our country, no serious question has ever arisen as to the propriety of the exercise of the veto power. The power of appointment to office has given rise to much difficulty in the practical working of the Government. Experience seems to have proved that no President can make appointments entirely to please himself or the people. Heretofore appointments to office have been made after the most persistent importunity of friends of candidates, backed by their personal solicitations, and the pressure of party leaders. I shall avoid this as much as possible. The honest and capable officer, who has the confidence of the appointing power, should be protected from the importunities of personal friends and political managers, when they have no higher motive than the success of their candidates. Party services, unless they have been performed with special fitness for the place, will not be considered a claim for appointment. Honesty, capacity, fidelity to the interests of the people, and a determination to administer the laws in the interest of the whole people, irrespective of party, will be the passports for appointment to office which I shall observe myself, and expect those who make nominations to me to be governed by. I will not be a candidate for re-election.

CHEAP FARMS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Northerners Buying Homes and Becoming Residents.

Mr. Wisel, writing from Aiken, S. C., under date of February 19, says:

"I will give you an idea of the value of plantations, &c., &c., now for sale. A farm of about 200 acres of the above, a little and a half from Aiken, a house with four rooms, piazza front and rear, with outhouses, &c., well adapted to stock and grain culture, price $1,500. A villa, two miles from Aiken, with house containing ten rooms, stable, &c., flower garden in front of the house; buildings cost $6,500 in gold, 25 acres of land, price $2,000. A farm containing about 100 acres, 60 of which is under cultivation, is sold in grapes, one peach trees, 1,500 apple trees, with pear, cherry, plum, fig and other fruit trees, dwelling house, containing seven rooms, basement and studio room, with piazza front and rear, five rooms, kitchen, wine house, smokehouse, block and cabin, barns, stables, &c., &c., half mile from railroad depot, price $3,000. A farm of 100 acres, 40 under cultivation, 60 in forest, with dwelling house, containing seven rooms, kitchen, smokehouse, stable, &c., &c., half mile from Aiken, partly fenced, with a variety of fruit trees, price $1,500. A farm of 100 acres, a cottage of seven rooms, three acres in grapes, peaches, pears, figs and other fruit trees, dwelling house, containing seven rooms, basement and studio room, with piazza front and rear, five rooms, kitchen, wine house, smokehouse, block and cabin, barns, stables, &c., &c., half mile from Aiken, partly fenced, with a variety of fruit trees, price $2

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TERMS.

[illegible]

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Gen. McClellan, while seldom makes a false step, in his eagerness to secure the endorsement of Gen. Cluseret to a place in the Cabinet, appears to have quite exceeded the mark in his interview with Gen. Cluseret—an authorized statement of which is given in another column. In his zeal he not only compelled Gen. Cluseret to appear to put a low estimate on Gen. Grant, which we know he does not the fact, but he suffered himself to take issue with the President elect in a manner that seemed to impeach Grant's fidelity to Republican and Republican principles, and intruded in a hundred ways where, when would happen if our hero things were, or certain other things were not done, to which, we are sure, they few will respond. We need not say how much an invitation to Gen. Cluseret to occupy a seat in the Cabinet would gratify us, but we have seen no one put proposition in place whose appointment would lead us to share the forebodings, either as to the effect on the Republican party or as to Gen. Grant's fidelity, to which Col. McClure is reported to have given expression. As to the political standing and complexion of his Cabinet, it will be time enough to express disappointment and discontent, when we find that a single one of those whom Grant calls is not an out-and-out Republican. When the Republican party took General Grant for its candidate, was he known to be a Republican, whose coming in the party entitled him to be proposed over hundreds of others? Rather did not the Republican party take him for his many qualities peculiarly fitting him for the management of the new and difficult questions resulting from the war? Is the telling up Gen. Grant for the White House entered a usurpation and not an example set by the country before party which Republicans should not compete of Gen. Grant in closely following. We have seen no one proposed for the Cabinet who is not quite as pronounced a Republican as Gen. Grant was, when with one accord, the Republicans nominated him for their standard bearer, and if, in selecting those who are to assist him in managing the affairs of the nation, he does as the Republicans themselves have done, that is select those for whom success is to be the political principle, why should he be some object of criticism and distrust? General Grant goes into the Presidency unencumbered by pledges of any kind, further than those implied by his acceptance of the nomination on the platform of principles adopted by the convention, and these pledges no man can say General Grant has manifested a disposition to disregard or a wish or to be released from. But he does evince a steadfast determination to serve his country in the highest civil capacity as free faithfully than he served it in the field, and although politicians may impugn the acts of things of evil because their particular motives are not satisfied, the good body of the people applaud his firmness and honor in his judgment.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

A New York paper, alluding to the second convention for the promotion of "Social Science," that met at Albany recently, suggests that the Convention attended to little attention. "The very term 'social science,'" it says, "is so novel that the mass of people attach but a vague importance to it or the object it embraces. The popular impression of such science seems to be that it combines mentality and infidelity." The idea contained in this statement is in itself sufficiently humiliating to the pride of an intelligent people, claiming to occupy the very front of human progress. It seems to us much engrossed in our business calculations and balance sheets, that we have no time to devote to the study of the intellectual powers which regulate the various phenomena of society. It is, in a great measure, one divorced of the plainest teachings of nature that explains the existence of ores which coin back and forth over the length and breadth of the land. The same disregard of an important study is plainly perceived in our political affairs. Instead of applying to the solution of political problems the experience of the past, we are as though they were subject to all the whims and caprices of a world of chance. Partial science teaches us to investigate the causes of the great facts of human existence and society. It is, in short, another expression of the old command, "know thyself." An investigation which stops short of the source must be a failure. And to get at the source it is only necessary to select any single phase or anatomizing of society, and follow it up until the subject is thoroughly comprehended. The treasuries of commerce, and the banks, suffrage, popular education, the relation between the employer and employee, these and other questions of equal moment can only be understood by those who devote their attention to their special consideration. Guided by the experience of the past and the concurrent testimony of past ages, much that at first sight seems the uninformed is exceedingly rich and consistent. The art of living is simply a question of social science. As the bottom of every factor pertaining to these is a fundamental principle. Although this is generally admitted, there are few who proceed to act upon it. As we have already hinted, the area of the world appear to be governed by the conclusion that they are in a world of chance.

Show us a well regulated household, or public institution free from the friction engendered by petty and selfish aims, or a fine workshop in which the interests of the employer and employees blend together, and we will show you the fruits of a knowledge of the principles which underlie true social science. Show us a home divided against itself, a public institution agitated by internal discord, or a workshop which is the theatre of incessant conflict between contending claims, and theories that eliminate by creating such order and we will point you to a field where social science is a stranger. We do not pretend to say that we can reach the millenium only through the gateway of social science, but it is perfectly clear that our pensioners refused to make ourselves familiar with the first laws of nature impress fearful penalty upon us, and from which there is no escaping.

OFFICIAL EVIDENCE SHAPELESS.

Mr. Rhodes J. Wenaus's testimony before the Alaska committee shows that he understands the art of making the most of a good thing about as well as any art can be illustrated. The negotiations for the purchase of Alaska were set on foot in 1867, when Mr. Wenaus was sent out to Russia as a secret agent by Secretary Seward. After the negotiations were fairly under way, it seems that it suited Mr. Seward to waive his claim to the services of Mr. Wenaus, and he tacitly consented that opposed his employment by the Russian Government, which himself study availed itself of the bench of Mr. Wenaus's services in completing the negotiations. This is Mr. Wenaus's own testimony, not in his own language, but the facts are admitted by him.

The investigation thus far has not been so barren of results as some would have us believe. We have learned that the amount received by the Russian Government was considerably less than the purchase money paid by our Government. Also, that a man's obligations to his country must not be measured by the benefits supposed to be conferred upon him in the bestowal of high and responsible office, or that the experience and influence thus acquired can always be relied upon to advance the interests of the Government. No one will question the right of a private individual to dispose of his services at the highest market value, nor find fault with the Russian Government in securing an experienced American attorney versed in the international law. But the employment of an ex-President, for instance, in a similar capacity assumes a totally different phase. No matter whether the ex-official there employed is, or is not, not known in the transaction, the influence is all the same. The influence secured through the disbursements of money, or distribution of government patronage, instead of being placed at the disposal of the government, or demand, is used against it. We do not say in exacting his influence to consummate the purchase of Alaska, Mr. Wenaus was morally wrong. The effort may have been exerted for the benefit of our Russian, and of the same time furthered the interests of the United States, in addition to the advancement of his own. But if this be the actual worth, all we have to say is that such lucky strokes of business are seldom accomplished. And if the principle upon which he based his operations is right, we can see no reasonable objection if A. J., or Mr. Stewart, should consider the idea of establishing an International Broker's Office upon their retirement from public life. But we opine that the American public would not view such an occupation as strictly consistent with the department demanded of aspiring public functionaries.

As this is the second instance in which the actions of ex-officials has attracted public attention, perhaps it would be well to adopt measures that will prevent similar discussions hereafter, either by accepting Mr. Wenaus's course as a safe precedent, or by rebuking it. It is not long since the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, who had almost said play second fiddle to the Colonel, and he content with whatever allotments such a position confers.

It is probable that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, seeing that the Central is intent on taking care of itself, will conclude that it must do the same thing. The Central has for some time been practicing the arrangements whereby it will be independent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and it seems perfectly natural that the latter Company should seek to establish an equally independent condition for itself. As Pittsburghers, we are interested in competition rates, and the sooner or later, we are likely to have, Eastward and Westward.

The Philadelphia *Press* commenting on the course pursued by Napoleon III., in refusing to permit public meetings to be held, says: "It need not surprise anybody to read, some fine morning at his breakfast table, a cable telegram to the effect that Napoleon and the whole Bonaparte race had been treated as Charles X. and Louis Philippe had been treated in 1830 and 1848 by the excitable, indignant, and irresistible Parisians. This man disdains to read the lessons of the past."

It is difficult to determine whether Napoleon III. ignores the past, or considers himself superior to his famous namesake. He has made France a great deal of money. His lottery system has, it is said, afflicted with its unique and lasting disapproval. No matter how we may regard his views on the subject of Government, we cannot withhold our admiration of his unswerving fidelity to what he considered to be just and right. There was a period in the history of England when the Duke of Wellington had it in his power to proclaim himself supreme ruler. Instead, he promptly placed every safeguard that wisdom could devise around the throne, and guarded it faithfully until the crisis passed.

General Grant, in his dealings with common place politicians, evinces the same fidelity to the interests of the American people. Almost unknown himself to our countrymen, such as found his confidences vacillating and unbridled. Even in his new and untried position he has proved more than a match for those who have made the requirements of civil life a study. The rare knowledge of men displayed in his military career is evinced in his dealings with the host of politicians who claim to represent the interests of the people.

Possessing the entire confidence of the mass, rare capacity and good intentions, we see no reason to doubt that he will acquit himself in his new position in such a manner as to entitle him to political, as well as military affairs, to the name of the American Washington.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS AND THE ALABAMA RELIEF.

The discussion of the Alabama treaty reminds us of the claims of the first vessels that engaged in many points of Union and inquiry during the late war. Perhaps it would have been well had the Government left the matter to the bottom. It is a subject that initiates the American mind.

There is something remarkable in the fact that the principal actor in the scene is wholly left out of the arguments proffered upon his operations. Every one discusses it at liberty to come and go at his pleasure unchallenged, while the episode of which he will always be regarded as the hero forbids him to be an interested discussion, involving not only the finest points of international law, but the honor and perhaps the peace of two great nations. We are not sure that the discussion will not end in war, however much we may regret a resort to arms. It is impossible at this time to predict, with any degree of certainty, the direction of public sentiment. The Government of Great Britain, Russian, Kerensky express favors the public with his long promised book, in which he solaces, in a sycophantic manner, what he evidently regards honorable exploits.

We do not desire to be understood as finding fault with the liberty of Senators in putting forward his own defense. His right to the privilege no one will question even for a moment, any more than his right to pursue whatever avocation he may choose to select, now that he is pardoned. This condition of affairs we would not alter even were it in our power to do it. We are disposed to regard it as an evidence of power and forbearance, such as no other government can exhibit at this day. Half a century of England, France, Russia, Prussia or Austria subdued the laws of his land as Kentucky Senator subdued the laws of the United States, or, to put it in its mildest shape, had he occupied the position of a prominent combatant against the government, it is unnecessary to state that he would not be permitted to publish a book defending his course, much less enjoy open, unchallenged audience. Both are at liberty to make the most of the hearing the world gives to them. At the same time it must be evident that the government which thus pardons the greatest enemies requires no pleadings in its behalf.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROADS.

A coalition of antagonisms seems to be growing up between the Pennsylvania Central and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads. The progress of the development of this state of things is at the rate of the alliance between the Pittsburgh, Chicago and Fort Wayne and the Erie Roads. Those who recently expatiated on the advantages of the principle of combination and consolidation, as applied to the Pennsylvania Central and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, do not see any of those advantages when the latter company proposes to act on the principle in entering into an arrangement with the Erie. It seems that this company, having made an arrangement with the Pennsylvania Central, does not feel itself bound to reject advantageous offers from other roads. So long as it observes the compact with the Central, it is unhesitated to hold that it is at liberty to enter into such other arrangements as will promote the interests of the owners of their property and accommodate the public. On the contrary, it is understood that the Central is of the opinion that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company, should serve only—we had almost said play second fiddle to—the Central, and be content with whatever allotments such a position confers.

It is probable that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, seeing that the Central is intent on taking care of itself, will conclude that it must do the same thing. The Central has for some time been practicing the arrangements whereby it will be independent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and it seems perfectly natural that the latter Company should seek to establish an equally independent condition for itself. As Pittsburghers, we are interested in competition rates, and the sooner or later, we are likely to have, Eastward and Westward.

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General Grant, in his dealings with common place politicians, evinces the same fidelity to the interests of the American people. Almost unknown himself to our countrymen, such as found his confidences vacillating and unbridled. Even in his new and untried position he has proved more than a match for those who have made the requirements of civil life a study. The rare knowledge of men displayed in his military career is evinced in his dealings with the host of politicians who claim to represent the interests of the people.

Possessing the entire confidence of the mass, rare capacity and good intentions, we see no reason to doubt that he will acquit himself in his new position in such a manner as to entitle him to political, as well as military affairs, to the name of the American Washington.

GRANT AND RESTAURATION.

General Grant has been called the American Washington. In some respects his character resembles that of the hero of Yorktown. Reserved in speech, cautious and deliberate in forming his opinion of men and things, animated by steady decided convictions, unflinching in the discharge of what he conceives to be his duty, possessing sound common sense, his public life embraces much that entitles him to the name of the American Washington. And to this his method of conducting military movements, and the services he has rendered his country, and the parallel is complete.

The history of Washington exhibits a degree of devotion and fidelity to his Government that we may look for in vain in the life of a mere politician. All his energies were directed to the welfare of his Government. His greatest enemies have been unable to point out a single act in his long life that could lay any possible pretense or reasoning, be interpreted as selfish, party or unpatriotic. Selfishness, individual aggrandizement, or even personal ease, experience—anything short of direct honesty, or that element of unselfishness so characteristic of the Father of his Country, controlled as it deserved his instinctive and lasting disapproval. No matter how we may regard his views on the subject of Government, we cannot withhold our admiration of his unswerving fidelity to what he considered to be just and right. There was a period in the history of England when the Duke of Wellington had it in his power to proclaim himself supreme ruler. Instead, he promptly placed every safeguard that wisdom could devise around the throne, and guarded it faithfully until the crisis passed.

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The discussion of the Alabama treaty reminds us of the claims of the first vessels that engaged in many points of Union and inquiry during the late war. Perhaps it would have been well had the Government left the matter to the bottom. It is a subject that initiates the American mind.

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OFFICIAL EVIDENCE SHAPELESS.

Mr. Rhodes J. Wenaus's testimony before the Alaska committee shows that he understands the art of making the most of a good thing about as well as any art can be illustrated. The negotiations for the purchase of Alaska were set on foot in 1867, when Mr. Wenaus was sent out to Russia as a secret agent by Secretary Seward. After the negotiations were fairly under way, it seems that it suited Mr. Seward to waive his claim to the services of Mr. Wenaus, and he tacitly consented that opposed his employment by the Russian Government, which himself study availed itself of the bench of Mr. Wenaus's services in completing the negotiations. This is Mr. Wenaus's own testimony, not in his own language, but the facts are admitted by him.

The investigation thus far has not been so barren of results as some would have us believe. We have learned that the amount received by the Russian Government was considerably less than the purchase money paid by our Government. Also, that a man's obligations to his country must not be measured by the benefits supposed to be conferred upon him in the bestowal of high and responsible office, or that the experience and influence thus acquired can always be relied upon to advance the interests of the Government. No one will question the right of a private individual to dispose of his services at the highest market value, nor find fault with the Russian Government in securing an experienced American attorney versed in the international law. But the employment of an ex-President, for instance, in a similar capacity assumes a totally different phase. No matter whether the ex-official there employed is, or is not, not known in the transaction, the influence is all the same. The influence secured through the disbursements of money, or distribution of government patronage, instead of being placed at the disposal of the government, or demand, is used against it. We do not say in exacting his influence to consummate the purchase of Alaska, Mr. Wenaus was morally wrong. The effort may have been exerted for the benefit of our Russian, and of the same time furthered the interests of the United States, in addition to the advancement of his own. But if this be the actual worth, all we have to say is that such lucky strokes of business are seldom accomplished. And if the principle upon which he based his operations is right, we can see no reasonable objection if A. J., or Mr. Stewart, should consider the idea of establishing an International Broker's Office upon their retirement from public life. But we opine that the American public would not view such an occupation as strictly consistent with the department demanded of aspiring public functionaries.

As this is the second instance in which the actions of ex-officials has attracted public attention, perhaps it would be well to adopt measures that will prevent similar discussions hereafter, either by accepting Mr. Wenaus's course as a safe precedent, or by rebuking it. It is not long since the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, who had almost said play second fiddle to the Colonel, and he content with whatever allotments such a position confers.

It is probable that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, seeing that the Central is intent on taking care of itself, will conclude that it must do the same thing. The Central has for some time been practicing the arrangements whereby it will be independent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and it seems perfectly natural that the latter Company should seek to establish an equally independent condition for itself. As Pittsburghers, we are interested in competition rates, and the sooner or later, we are likely to have, Eastward and Westward.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The views disregard of the ordinary means for the prevention of loss of human life on the great American highways, has caused him a reverse. It is now as much the love of the "almighty dollar" as a disposition to celebrate the growth of American independence, which underlies the anxiety to have the Pennsylvania Central and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, do not see any of those advantages when the latter company proposes to act on the principle in entering into an arrangement with the Erie. It seems that this company, having made an arrangement with the Pennsylvania Central, does not feel itself bound to reject advantageous offers from other roads. So long as it observes the compact with the Central, it is understood to hold that it is at liberty to enter into such other arrangements as will promote the interests of the owners of their property and accommodate the public. On the contrary, it is understood that the Central is of the opinion that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company, should serve only—we had almost said play second fiddle to—the Central, and be content with whatever allotments such a position confers.

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THE AMERICAN MEDIUM ABROAD.

Home, the American spiritualist, is in a fair way to build up his fortunes again, if we may rely upon the statements detailed in an English journal. Our readers doubtless remember his conviction by an English jury for imposition upon the credulity of an elderly woman, whom he swindled. The medium was finally compelled to restore her £30,000. Instead of Home's recent "manifestations," as obtained by London barristers, clergymen, scientific and literary men, are as marvelous as to perplex the school of modern philosophers. Mr. Home has lengthened his body nine inches by actual measurement upon the wall, has shortened it correspondingly, has been carried round the room at a distance of four feet from the floor, floated horizontally out of a window in the third story of a house, hovered in the air thirty or forty feet from the ground, and floated back again. All these wonderful things are attested by gentlemen of high scientific acquirements. This extraordinary "manifestation" is followed by another still more wonderful. Home is a king of the fire as well as a ruler of air. He has laid his face that upon a fire of white hot coals, without even swinging his beard. Such things as handling red hot coals, chewing them, and placing them on his head without any of the ordinary effects, are the least wonderful of Home. His ingenuity in contriving new powers to other as well, it seems, if we are to place any credit upon Mrs. Hall's statement. Mrs. Hall is a well known authoress, now well advanced in years.

In the last mentioned Harley street, S. W. Mr. Home was without drawing room. Mr. D. D. Home [illegible] "living coal," brought it red to the table and placed it upon my handkerchief. The coal remained upon my hand about a minute. Mr. Home then took it off and showed me that I had received no injury to her, and he afterwards placed it in the hand of Mrs. Hall, who also held it for a minute without burning in the room. I said the the coal was present. I have described correctly.

S. C. HALL.

Competition with the "Cross-Heads."

The New Albany *Commercial* relates the adventures of a school teacher of that city, a Miss Graham, who was induced to accept the superintendency of a freedman's school at Florence, Alabama. Under her management the school became prosperous, popular, and consequently exceedingly obnoxious to the Ku-Klux, who called upon Miss Graham one night at her lodgings, knocked at the door, and rushed in pell mell, arrayed in the Ku-Klux uniform, and wearing the Ku-Klux mask. The Grand Cyclops of the gang, in the deep sepulchral tones which, for hundreds, at once proceeded to notify Miss Graham that unless she gave up the school and left the town within thirty-six hours, they would burn the school house and kill her. Miss Graham replied that she was not to be cowed by any such threats. You must leave this place forth-with."

Just at the conclusion of this speech and thunder speech by the Grand Cyclops, Miss Graham, who has a keen appreciation of the ridiculous, and discovered it in the situation, clothing, and voices of the Ku-Klux, broke forth into a laugh, and perfectly discomposed her persecutors. They were forced, however, to admire and acknowledge her bravery, and so apologized for their visit and slunk out of the house, on the following day the brave Miss Graham became wife to the gallant Major Belcher that they would burn the house over her head if she did not leave at once. After counseling with her friends, Miss Graham decided that the following night the Klan had the exquisite satisfaction of driving a solitary woman from the field, Alabama at this rate bids fair, with a little more practice, to compete with Kentucky, and may in time even outrival the "cousins."

The Author of "A Good Fight" in the Ring Once More.

Charles Reade's new book against the former editors of the *Second Table* was announced in the New York courts last Friday. The libelous phrases contained in the criticisms occupy considerable space. Among the most prominent are these:

"It is one of the worst stories that has been printed since Satan. Reading and sanctified dotted the libra. For the first time, one of Mr. Reades novels is [illegible] * * * It is not merely tainted with impurity, it is rank with it. * * * It is not merely [illegible] with allusions that the most prurient mind could [illegible] * * * It is not merely [illegible] with [illegible] * * * It is not merely [illegible] with [illegible] * * * It is not merely [illegible] with